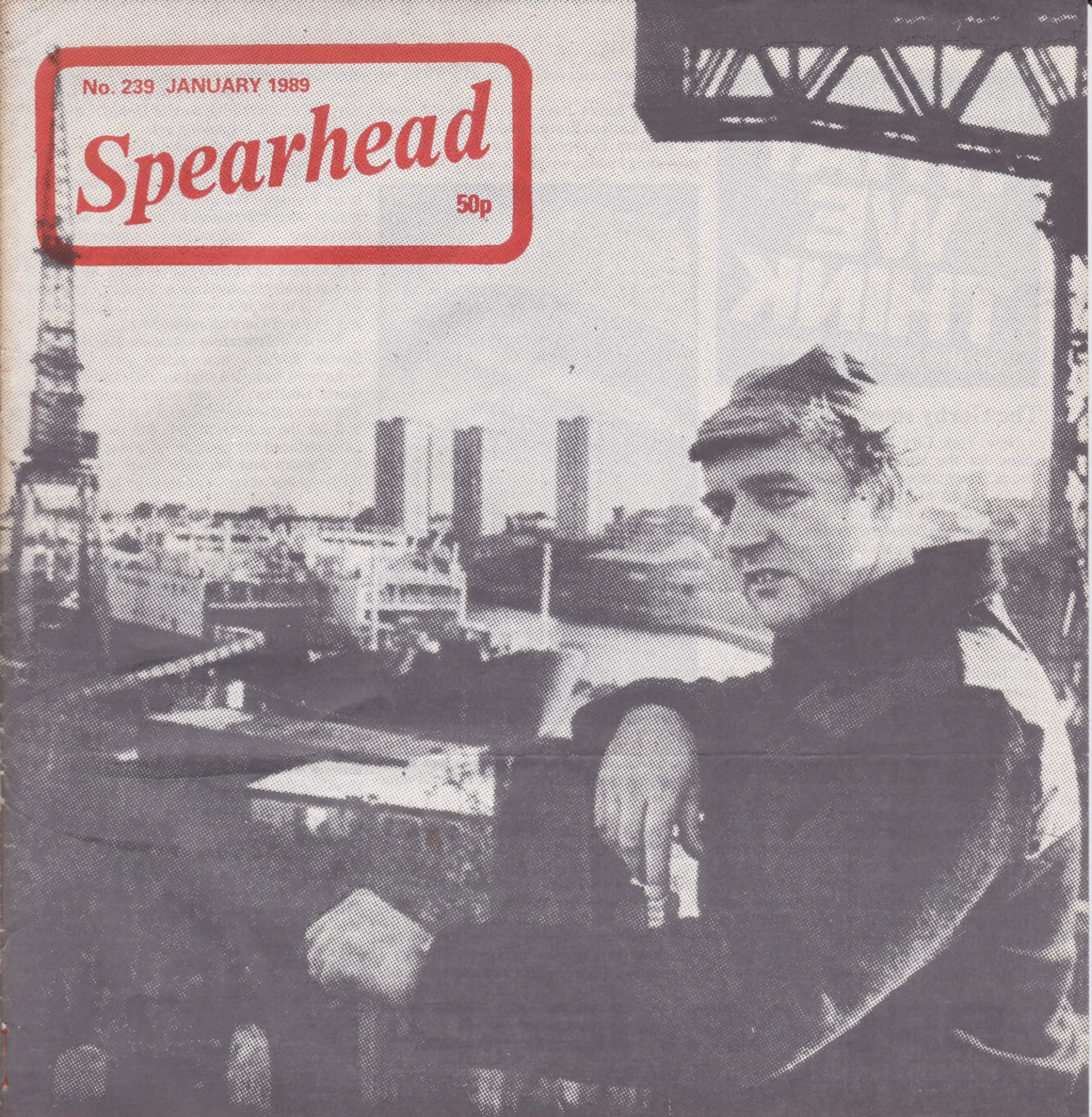


No. 239 JANUARY 1989

Spearhead

50p



**WHY ARE SUNDERLAND
SHIPYARDS CLOSING DOWN
WHILE WE ARE STILL BUYING
SHIPS FROM ABROAD?**

(See page 3)

Nationalist comment **WHAT WE THINK** on the month's news

The Gorby show: latest act

New York City last month provided the scene for the latest act of the Gorbachev circus, ostentatiously staged by the world's media as part of its campaign to present the 'acceptable' face of communism and to bring the Soviet and Western worlds, for a long time linked underneath by a common nexus, more and more into open union with each other.

Predictably, Gorby's announcement of cuts in Russia's armed forces of half a million men and 5,000 tanks has had the world's 'liberals' rolling in the aisles with joy, as if this heralded some momentous change in the international situation. Others, less euphoric, have pointed out that such cuts still leave the Soviets with a massive superiority over Western forces in Europe, including more than a 2:1 ratio in tanks and artillery. Nevertheless, even here the view is that Gorbachev's reductions are a step in the direction of making the world a 'safer place' by rendering a Third World War less likely.

All this is of course pure moonshine. Such a Third World War never has been on the cards at any time since the Soviet and Western Powers colluded in their mutual conflict with Hitler, and Soviet forces never have been stationed in Eastern Europe for any purpose of launching an attack westwards. So, as far as these matters are concerned, the latest

Russian arms cuts leave us exactly where we were before.

Soviet forces have been stationed since 1945 in Eastern Europe and American forces in Western Europe, not for the purpose of providing counterweights to each other in any



GORBACHEV

His arms and troop reductions will make no difference whatever to the international situation

threatened global conflict, but solely for the purpose of occupying Europe itself. This occupation was in the first place conceived primarily with a view to dismembering and holding down Germany, but it has come to serve, beyond this, as an instrument for the policing of all European nations, Eastern and Western. This is not likely to change in the foreseeable future, and Gorbachev's newly

announced reductions, while giving him a most valuable propaganda weapon, will leave entirely unaltered the Soviet Union's ability to maintain its occupying role.

It may well be of course that the Soviets will continue, as they have been doing over the past few years, gradually slackening the reins on their Warsaw Pact satellites — it makes economic sense to do so, as well as providing undoubted international propaganda benefits. But Russia's powers will remain unimpaired in terms of the chief Soviet strategic objective in Eastern Europe, which is to be in a position to nip in the bud any spark of German resurgence.

We should therefore not be deluded that the Soviet leader's new troop and weapon reductions make the slightest difference to the world situation that has existed since 1945. They are logical from Russia's point of view, and for the reasons stated. But they cannot have reduced the prospect of a war between the Eastern and Western blocs when that prospect has never existed in the first place.

Vote of despair

The result of the Govan by-election, in which the Scottish Nationalist candidate was victorious, was an appalling one in its implications for the future of Britain. Yet there seem little signs that this fact has impressed itself to anything more than a minute degree on the consciences of the dozing multitudes south of the border.

The result is likely to drive the Labour Party in Scotland even further in the direction of demanding a local assembly — purely in order to halt the drift of Labour supporters into the SNP camp. If ever such an assembly should come about, dominated as it would be by Labour and SNP members, it would be in almost permanent conflict with the Tory Government in London, and Britain would be torn apart in the process.

Recent opinion polls tell us that there has been a dramatic upsurge in support for the SNP and its separatist policies just over the last couple of months. This at least is instructive: allegiances that could change over such a short period of time must be somewhat flimsily held. Are all those who voted for the Nats at Govan rampant and dedicated supporters of a separate Scottish state? If so, why were so many of them not so just a couple of months previously?

Much more likely, the vote at Govan was a desperation vote — a way for the electors to say to the two leading parties: "A plague on both your houses!" We have seen the same thing happen before of course, in the 1970s, and it did not come to very much. Yet the dangers for the unity of Britain are still there, and we should not be complacent about them.

In the last analysis, the Thatcher Government must take the main share of the blame. It has handled things appallingly in Scotland from the very beginning, from its proposed introduction of the hated poll tax to its lamentable record in the field of employment. One sometimes gets the impression with the Tories that they would be perfectly happy to see Scotland secede from the United Kingdom, for that would leave what many would see as a permanent Tory majority at Westminster.

Yet should such a catastrophe ever happen,

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the UK would in fact be losing 5 million or so of its very best people — just as many people of the same quality were lost when the main part of Ireland (including its Anglo-Irish minority) went its separate way earlier this century.

Quite clearly, Conservatism will never provide the cement that will hold Britain together; only an enlarged form of nationalism will do that — a greater **British Nationalism**, as distinct from the narrow (and largely bogus) Scots Nationalism — we say bogus for very good reasons: the Scottish Nationalists do not oppose Scottish membership of the EEC, which will take away every bit of 'independence' that Scots may think they have won by leaving the UK. Neither do the Nats in Scotland register the slightest opposition to Asian and West Indian immigration. Apparently, Rastas who wear the kilt and Sikhs who eat haggis would be perfectly acceptable as 'Scots' — as no doubt would present Scottish Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, if he were to make his services available to an SNP Government!

Coming back to the more serious, the British National Party has a great deal to do north of the border — for it could before long be the **only** effective political force there both wholly dedicated to the Union and with policies capable of maintaining it.

Sunderland being cast on the scrapheap

As with Scotland, so also with the North East of England: Tory policies in the regions are leaving behind vast wastelands of joblessness and hopelessness.

Last month's announcement of the closure of North East Shipbuilders at Sunderland is merely the latest manifestation of a continuing trend. 2,400 jobs in the shipyards will be lost, and a further 2,000 more probably lost in the various ancillary industries around. Sunderland was built more upon shipbuilding than upon anything else. With the shutting down of NES, the end has been brought to that industry in the area.

The pretext for the shut-down was that no buyer could be found when NES was put on the market, and that, had the firm gone on as it has, it would have cost the taxpayer untold millions in subsidies (£2 billion had in fact already been thus spent). But all this ignores the central truth underlying the decline in shipbuilding both in Sunderland and elsewhere: that, as many thousands of British shipyard workers have been laid off and yards have gone into liquidation, Britain has been **importing** ships in large quantities from all over the world, including countries which, like South Korea, heavily subsidise their own shipbuilding industries to enable them to undercut their competitors and refuse to allow foreign-made ships to compete with their own products in their home markets.

No-one will deny that the world of today does not have the demand for ships that it did before the coming of air transport.

But, be this as it may, were we to apply policies of protection to British shipbuilding by keeping out foreign products, there would be ample work for all the yards which in recent years have closed down.

It will of course be argued that to have applied protection would have been to protect

inefficiency. But this would not necessarily in all cases have been so — that has not happened either in Korea or Japan. Even if, however, the problems making some British shipyards inefficient were not immediately overcome, such a protected industry, albeit partially inefficient, would be far preferable to the wholesale destruction we now have, now occurred.

One man's terrorist...

The United States Government, clearly not without considerable encouragement from the Jewish lobby in America, last month refused to grant an entry visa for PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who had intended to speak before the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The pretext for this refusal was that Mr. Arafat is a 'terrorist'.

Maybe so — it all depends on from what angle you look upon the situation in Palestine. But is the US Government really consistent in its attitude to terrorists — **all** terrorists, regardless of which side they are on?

Let us quote from a charming little piece of philosophy on the matter of terrorism that seems to have been forgotten:-

"Neither Jewish ethics nor Jewish tradition can disqualify terrorism as a means of combat. We are very far from having any normal qualms as far as our national war goes. We have before us the command of the Torah, whose morality surpasses that of any other body in the world: 'Ye shall blot them out to the last man.' We are particularly far from having any qualms with regard to the enemy, whose moral degradation is universally admitted here. "But first and foremost, terrorism is for us a part of the political battle being conducted under the present circumstances, and it has a great part to play: speaking in a clear voice to the whole world, as well as to our wretched brethren outside this land, it proclaims our war against the occupier."

The author of these words? Well, actually the words were written in 1943 by none other than Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the present leader of Israel. Could it be said that the words are to be excused on the grounds of Mr. Shamir's comparative youth at the time, and that nowadays he has repudiated such ideas? What is presently happening in the West Bank area of the former state of Palestine, now Israeli-occupied territory, would not suggest that this is the case.

So far, we have not heard of any moves to ban Mr. Shamir from entering the United States.

Feeble excuses

It is not very often that we grant to Mrs. Thatcher the virtue of being right, but we must do so in the case of the requests for extradition of Patrick Ryan, the ex-catholic priest wanted for questioning in connection with various IRA murders.

First the Belgian Government, then the Government of the Irish Republic, turned down extradition appeals on the grounds that they did not meet with certain requirements of detail under the laws of the countries concerned. In other words, the appeals, as they were presented to the courts in question, were faulty on technicalities, and the lawyers and police responsible for presenting them

were criticised both in Belgium and Eire for not being thorough enough in complying exactly with the law as required.

But, as former Lord Chancellor Lord Hailsham quite correctly remarked in a television interview when the storm blew up, when a document is not acceptable to a court on grounds of a technicality the correct procedure is to adjourn the case until the technicality is cleared up. And where the alleged offence is one as grave as that in which Ryan is implicated, i.e. terrorism and murder, the appropriate action would be to remand the suspect in custody while this is being done. Both the Belgian and Irish authorities declined to do this.

All of which points to the truth of the matter, which is that the decisions to let Ryan go free were in both cases **political** decisions. First the Belgian, and then the Irish, authorities **wanted** to wash their hands off the Ryan case because powerful elements in both countries are thoroughly sympathetic to the IRA cause, even if not entirely happy about the methods used in the promotion of that cause. This is what the Ryan controversy is really all about. The request by our own Government that Ryan be extradited was an entirely justified one, while equally justified was the anger shown towards both Belgium and Eire at their refusal to co-operate in Ryan's extradition.

What price the Agreement now?

But in a much more underlying sense Mrs. Thatcher is not right. Was she not the leading advocate of the infamous Anglo-Irish Agreement, the supposed purpose of which was to facilitate extradition of suspected terrorists by increasing co-operation between London and Dublin? The Agreement was in large part a moral sell-out of Ulster in that it gave the Republic the right to be represented on councils dealing with Ulster affairs, and as such amounted to a tremendous moral victory for the terrorists in that it was an acknowledgement by British Government that it did not consider Ulster to be exclusively Britain's business. But government supporters when confronted on this point have claimed that such a gesture towards the Irish Republic was justified by the practical benefits it would bring to Britain in the way of greater co-operation from the Republic in the hunting down of terrorists and their turning over to the appropriate authorities of law-enforcement when found. What some of these government apologists have in effect said, with a nudge and wink, is: "Does it really matter if we feed them (the Republic and its supporters) with a few concessions that mean little in terms of real sovereignty — if, in return, we can get much closer cross-border co-operation in fighting terror?" Putting it plainly, the British Government was explained as indulging in a clever piece of *realpolitik* in offering up some sweeties to the republicans in exchange for real and tangible benefits of value to Britain.

But in practice these benefits have proved to be totally illusory; it is the British, not the Irish, who have been conned. It is the latter who have derived all the advantages from the Agreement and the former who have made all

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

the concessions. The promised co-operation in bringing terrorists to justice just has not materialised, and there are now more than 50 terrorists running around free somewhere in the Republic. The Irish are clearly laughing at Mrs. Thatcher, Tom King and the other Tory government officials who have been responsible for the Agreement and have striven hard to 'sell' it to the British public. The Agreement has been a farce and a flop, as we always knew it would be.

So, while it is easy to understand the Prime Minister's anger at Dublin — and indeed to share that anger, within the limited context of the Ryan case — what is not easy to understand is how Mrs. Thatcher ever believed in the first place that things would turn out any different. She is, in effect, simply expressing annoyance at the fruits of her own policy — but of course taking care to blame everyone but herself for what has happened.

But there is another dimension to this issue beyond the Irish one: that is the European dimension. The decision of Brussels simply underlines what the Prime Minister and her Government should have known all along: that they will get scant sympathy in Europe for their efforts to fight terror in the North of Ireland. As we have already said, an awful lot of people in Europe support the aims of the IRA, if not their methods. As Britain becomes ever more deeply enmeshed in her European commitments and ever more subject to the influence of the EEC in the formulation of her policies, internal as well as external, she is going to find it increasingly difficult to hold onto her position in Northern Ireland. This is just one of many issues over which British national interests and the interests of the European Community, as perceived by its rulers, are going to come into conflict.

It underlines the disastrous consequences of Britain's involvement in the Common Market, and the necessity for her to withdraw from that institution lock, stock and barrel.

Taking the Mickey

It was reported on the 30th November that the Government of Czechoslovakia had formally protested to the British Government at the 'brutal intervention' of London police against 2,000 students demonstrating outside the House of Commons during the previous week against the bill calling for student loans.

In ordinary circumstances, the appropriate reaction to such a piece of diplomatic impudence would be to say: How the hell can it be the business of Czechoslovakia to interfere in this British domestic matter? But the issue is not quite so simple as that.

Earlier last year, you see, our own Government had delivered a formal protest to Czechoslovakia about police handling of some demonstrations in Prague. Quite obviously, the recent Czech protest to Britain was made tongue-in-cheek, and in effect said: "If you think our interference in your domestic affairs is impudent and ridiculous, then let us tell you that it is no more so than your interference in the domestic affairs of our country!"

Can one really argue with that? We think not. Clearly, Britain's protest about the behaviour of the police of Prague (whatever the rights or wrongs of that may have been) was absurd and uncalled for. It deserved only to be treated with derision, and that was indeed exactly how it was treated. The subsequent Czech protest concerning the London police was quite obviously a joke — but a telling joke, in that it reduced the pomposity of the British Government to the level that was merited.

As all readers will know, this magazine is no friend of communism and no supporter of the red regimes of Eastern Europe. We believe, however, that a British Government's prerogative of protest against these governments, or against any others, should be limited solely to those areas where British interests are affected. Where an issue is a domestic one for the country concerned, and where no such British interest is involved, we should mind our own business. That applies whether the issue is a Russian one, a Polish one, a Czechoslovak one, or any other foreign concern. Once we venture beyond this legitimate area where British interests are affected, and begin to deliver lectures to foreign countries and their governments from moralistic standpoints, we make ourselves look utterly silly. In these circumstances, we cannot then complain if our own Government is treated with equal silliness.

To whom are the nation's assets being sold off?

Amid more 'privatisation' mania, with loud hurrahs sounding forth from the Government as a result of the over-subscribing to the shares of British Steel, one important factor seems to have been forgotten: the huge additions that are going to be made to the foreign stake in the British economy as a result of these transactions.

Already it has been acknowledged that the French are going to own a substantial part of our newly privatised water supplies. All in all, it is likely that about a third of the shares in the various concerns that have been sold off, or soon will be sold off, to private investors will be owned by people outside Britain. When foreign shares in companies where the majority shareholding is still British are taken into account, this figure could rise to 40 per-cent.

Were some foreign power to announce to the world that it proposed to annex, for instance, Kent, Cornwall or Suffolk, this would meet with the righteous anger of the present Government, and there would be talk of vastly increased defence expenditure being necessary to meet such a threat.

Yet when foreigners are buying up, day by day, huge slices of British industry and thousands upon thousands of acres of British land, the Government does not consider this anything whatever to get excited about, let alone to resist. On the contrary, it welcomes such developments as victories for the principles of the 'free market' on which its reputation is staked.

It is a funny world where a man can be hanged for treason for working for a foreign adversary in wartime, as was William Joyce, but where the handing over to foreigners of half the nation's land and resources is

considered to be in accordance with the most enlightened precepts and practices of economic endeavour.

One wonders indeed how much more of Britain's land and resources have to be sold off to foreigners before Tories begin to realise that such a practice is in fact contrary to the whole philosophy and tradition of true conservatism (not to be confused with the liberalism of Mrs. Thatcher and her friends).

An evaluation of murder

A court in Liverpool has set free two sisters who appeared there on charges of murdering their father. Hilda and June Thompson, of Preston, were each given a two-year jail sentence suspended for two years. The decision of the court was obviously based on the evidence that the father was one of the most evil creatures who had ever walked this earth, imposing a merciless tyranny on his family for several years, part of which included sexual assaults on his own daughters.

The whole case opens up questions which we need seriously to consider in working out our attitudes towards the taking of life. The verdict most certainly says that, in particular circumstances, the killing of people is not morally wrong, or at least not dreadfully so. This of course does not mean that such killing can be made legally right — if that were to be so, it would open up the floodgates of anarchy and everyone would be given the green light to bump off whomever they chose. The law must indeed remain such that killing is an offence, whatever the circumstances. But at the same time the law is prudent and just if it recognises that, where circumstances indicate that such killing was carried upon extreme provocation and had as its victim someone who was most certainly better to society dead than alive, great lenience should be shown in the administering of penalties against the killers.

But this case has implications that go far beyond mere domestic scenarios of the kind involved in the Thompson family affair. It has profound philosophical ramifications, which we would all do well to ponder on. Indeed, it is not stretching things to say that it has a bearing on our thinking concerning questions of political ideology. Would we be wrong, for instance, to condone acts of violence carried out in pursuit of goals which brought immense benefits to the societies and nations in whose cause they were committed? We speak here, it must be emphasised, of violence against persons manifestly evil from the standpoint of their countries and peoples; it should not be confused with violence of the IRA variety: promoted indiscriminately and frequently resulting in the death of innocent bystanders.

Such endorsement of violence against particular targets of manifest evil presence is something very hard for the bourgeois mind to accept — hence the tendency of that mind usually to recoil from robustly uncompromising political creeds which sanction it when the higher interests of state dictate it to be the only logical course. However, the recent decision of Liverpool Court might lead even this bourgeois mind to have a rethink about certain questions of conscience. That is why the decision is so interesting.

1989: TASKS AND TARGETS

A look at what the new year brings, by JOHN TYNDALL

AT THE BEGINNING of 1988, I used these columns to survey the priorities of undertaking for our movement in the year then ahead of us. It is now the time to take stock of how far we have achieved what we then set out to do, and to make an assessment of how we must spend the coming year, both in making good any omissions or failures of the year just gone and in further expanding the frontiers of our growth and ambition.

Towards the end of my new year's message for 1988 I listed five targets that I saw as being important for the party to pursue. These were: (1) to achieve a substantial increase in the size of our party membership, preferably to a figure of not less than 50 per-cent; (2) to acquire a party building; (3) to obtain the unquestioned leadership for our party of the British Nationalist movement; (4) to continue and expand our programme for the training of activists in party tasks; (5) to produce a book which would provide a comprehensive presentation of the aims of our movement, in a way and on a scale that has not been attempted during the post-war period.

While we cannot claim to have succeeded completely in the achievement of all of these targets, I believe it is right to say that we have certainly succeeded in more than half of them. The party building, as mentioned under heading (2), has now been acquired, and will be open, and at least partly operational, very shortly. There is every likelihood that it will be fully operational — by which I mean open to the public all day for six days a week — a little later this year.

The book mentioned under heading (5) has been published and is now in circulation. The first edition has been sold out and we are now into the second. The book has already had undoubted benefits in the prestige it has brought to the party, the further political education of members of the party, and in the greater confidence and higher morale it has brought within the party. I am certain that in 1989 we will start to see the book being instrumental in winning many more new recruits to the party, and of the kind we most need.

We have in the past year gone much further towards capturing the leadership of British Nationalism. Recent events during the last weeks of 1988 indicate that the other factions, who have competed with us, and often fought bitterly against us, for the support of nationalists in this country are in even greater decline and disarray — as we have always known would happen, because of their faulty principles of organisation and because of the very limited calibre of those comprising their leadership. The BNP is almost certainly now the pre-eminent, and strongest, nationalist movement, and there is every prospect that by



the end of this year it will be the **only** nationalist movement of any serious dimensions. We welcome this development, not for our own self-glorification, but only because we have learned that it is the only effective and workable path towards the unification of nationalists in this country.

In two fields we have not succeeded to the degree that we would have preferred. We have not done as much in the field of education and training as we hoped to do at the outset of last year. This was simply due to the problems of time; the working schedule imposed on leading party officials, including myself, was so intense that it did not allow sufficient time for the desired training seminars and courses to be organised.

Neither did we increase our membership by the 50 per-cent that I set as a target a year ago. We have increased our membership by approximately 10 per-cent, and so there is no cause for despondency. We must nevertheless do much better in 1989. I am certain we **can** do it, if we work harder and take intelligent advantage of the opportunities open to us.

THIS YEAR

For this year, I believe we should concentrate our attention mainly on the two areas in which we have not fully achieved our targets for the previous year: internal training and, above all, membership growth. In both of these areas, what we have succeeded in doing over the past year should be of great help to us in what we seek to do this year.

First of all, the acquisition of our building will enormously increase our functional effectiveness. To begin with, it will provide

us, for the first time, with a telephone the number of which can be made known to all party officers, activists, members, supporters and indeed members of the general public, as well as the mass media. This has never been possible in the past.

The building will also provide the facilities for internal meetings, including training seminars and conferences, for which in the past we have had to pay hire fees and where we have never been certain of not losing our booking when our identity was known.

The premises will also greatly increase the speed and efficiency with which we are able to deal with orders, messages, enquiries and all manner of other communications that come into our head office. Up to now, our head office administration has been too widely dispersed to be fully efficient — work having to be done at whatever locations the necessary facilities have been available. Now the facilities will be available for a much greater centralisation of things, although for security reasons it will still be necessary to perform certain functions at locations that will be kept secret.

Not least in importance, our building will give us added prestige and credibility. It will be a psychological asset just as much as a practical asset, as it will be a symbol of a movement that is growing and going forward, a symbol of **success!**

Notwithstanding all that I have said about the usefulness to the movement of the book *The Eleventh Hour*, it is nonetheless a fact that this project took, over 1987 and 1988, an enormous toll on my own time, first in the writing of it (partly but not wholly done in jail in 1986), then in the long hours of production work. This was the case up till at least halfway through last year, and then for a further month or so I was heavily occupied with various tasks in promotion of the book. This obviously resulted in less attention to other party affairs. I can now approach the new year with most of this burden out of the way, and will be able to give much more single-minded attention to the promotion of the party, the improvement of its organisation, the improvement and extension of its propaganda and the promotion of activities.

I am convinced that in these conditions we can realise faster growth than we achieved in 1988 — perhaps as great as 50 per-cent growth, perhaps more.

ELECTIONS

I know that there are sections among our membership who would like to see us set greater targets in the way of electoral activity, to fight more elections and generally to become more 'election-minded'.

Contd. overleaf

1989: TASKS AND TARGETS

(Contd. from prev. page)

Such people have one unassailable argument: they say that, as it is by the ballot box that we must eventually achieve victory, it is logical that we operate now as we mean to carry on, and that abandonment of the electoral field amounts, in effect, to the abandonment of politics.

I can understand these sentiments, and I treat them with respect. I believe, however, that recent electoral results achieved by nationalist candidates indicate that certain conditions must change before electoral activity can offer us very much more in rewards than bloody noses at the polls and wasted money.

One is that the political climate must alter, making more favourable conditions for

small minority parties. This will happen but we cannot make it happen; the matter is beyond our control and power.

The other is that we ourselves possess a larger and stronger party, a stronger party organisation, more activists, more canvassers and a greater ability to generate publicity. This is something we **can** do something to change, and this year we have a chance to advance some considerable way towards it.

I nevertheless do not rule out electoral activity entirely. In a number of areas there are branches keen to engage in it and who place, quite honestly, greater value on it than I place myself at this time. I have the alternative of vetoing this activity and thereby, perhaps, crushing the enthusiasm of those who wish to engage in it — or letting them go ahead and learn by their own experience the limits of what it can achieve. My practice in the past has been to allow such people to go

ahead and fight elections if they want to (with certain conditions of course). This will be the case in the future too, and so it is probable that we shall be contesting some local government elections in the Spring of this year — for the reasons that I have stated.

It must, however, be that these campaigns be fought with local resources, local people and local money. I cannot condone any large allocation of national party resources to this field of activity at the present time; there are greater present priorities, and I must concentrate our resources, such as they are, on those priorities.

As far as the number-one priority is concerned: increasing the size of party membership, the obvious requirement here is a massive extension of our propaganda and publicity material. This leads us into a field which warrants a special article on its own, hence what now follows...

THE MEDIA AND THE MESSAGE

Thoughts for the new year on the vital question of propaganda

ACTIVISTS in our movement are sometimes frustrated when they find that they have to place vast numbers of party leaflets through letter boxes in order to attract one reply in the way of an enquiry about the party. The same frustration can be seen in the results of numerous elections fought over the past few years, where every dwelling has been meticulously leafleted, and the electorate thus informed about our policies, but the votes obtained have only registered that a tiny fraction of the electors support our candidates.

This frustration is understandable, but it fails to take into account the very limited effect that a leaflet through a letter box can have when delivered in isolation.

To achieve an appreciation of this point, I ask the reader to consider how many pieces of printed material come through his or her letter box in the course of just one week. To begin with, there will in all likelihood be the usual daily newspaper, as well as, possibly, the weekly local newspaper. In addition to these, it is probable that there will be a freely issued local paper, sustained by advertisements. On top of all these things, there will be frequent leaflets advertising double-glazing, window-cleaning, nearby jumble sales, motor repairs, insurance policies, gardening services, cementing and concreting of garden paths, and much else besides.

At least some of these leaflets will be expensively printed, with high-quality colour photography, and will rather outshine the kinds of leaflets that our movement is able to afford.

Now I ask the reader to try to recall what was actually advertised in this mass of

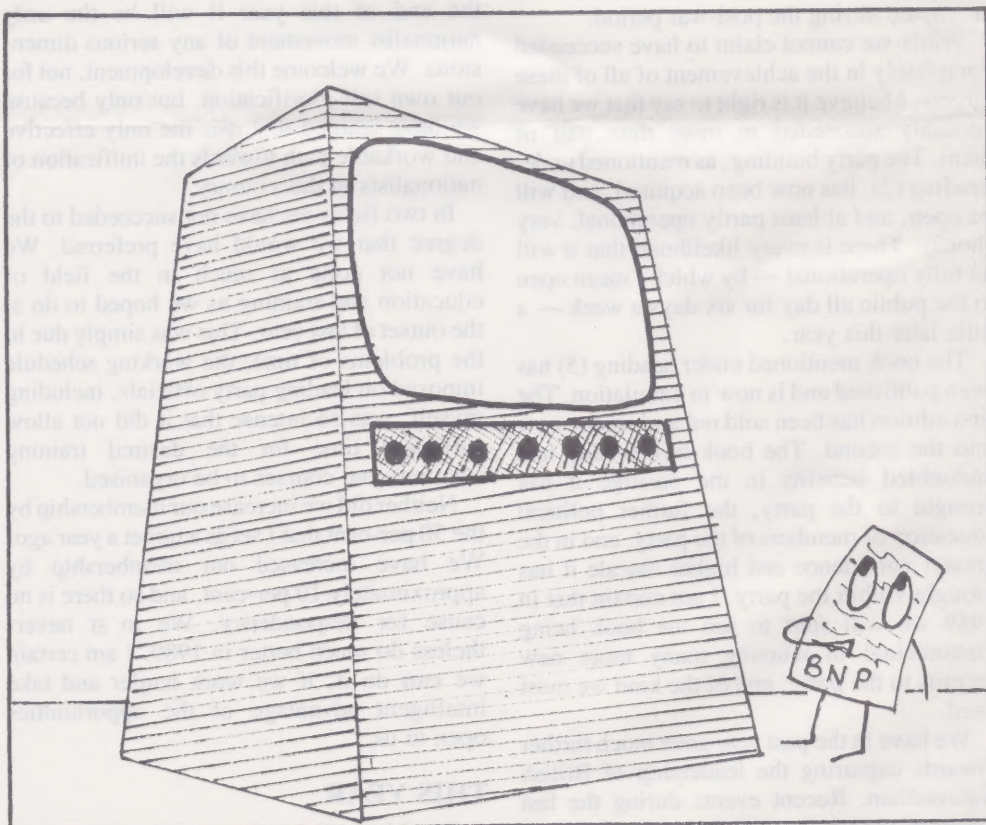
material. What items of news were there in the newspapers in question? What products were advertised in those newspapers? What products or services were advertised in the leaflets? If some products can be remembered, can the particular brands be remembered? Whose double-glazing was it? Whose insurance? Whose motor repairs?

The answer is most probably that nearly all of this mass of literature was thrown into the

dustbin with hardly a second look at it, even in those cases where the leaflets were expensively printed, with all the coloured photographs.

Now let us take the exercise a little further. Let us try to recall the many TV adverts that we have seen over the past two or three weeks. How many of them **can** we recall? And of those where we have some memory of

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the scenario in question, in how many cases can we actually remember the product being advertised? Speaking for myself, I can recall many an occasion when I have seen a TV jingle for what seems to have been the 20th time but still could not say what it is that is actually being advertised!

Then, going on further still, let us pause for a moment and reflect on just how much we have seen on our television screens over the past couple of weeks in the way of news and views, films, plays, soaps, comedy programmes, documentaries, etc. Just how much of the content of all this fare has actually impressed itself upon our consciousness and our memory?

Then let us reflect similarly on what we have heard on radio, or read in books.

What will come out of this exercise in memory is a volume of ideas, impressions, facts and pictures so vast in its dimensions that it far outruns the capacity of the human mind to absorb it all. Even the most powerful and finely tuned of intellects can in fact only grasp and retain one small fraction of all this huge output of information.

PAST AND PRESENT

Things were not always the same. Consider what life was like for the average Briton just 100 years ago. First of all, it is probable that a leaflet would come through his letter box only very rarely, and in such cases it would be crudely printed, with none of the sophistication of the modern product. Only an educated minority read newspapers, and of course there were far fewer newspapers around to read.

Television and radio were still unheard of, and not even the cinema had yet arrived as an institution of mass patronage.

In other words, the volume of ideas, impressions, news, views, facts and pictures forcing themselves on the consciousness of the average person in this country was minute by comparison with the present. Were that person of reasonable intelligence, it is probable that the sum total of such things that he was asked to absorb was well within his capacity for absorption. If he did get a leaflet through his letter box advertising somebody's product or service, it is likely that he would read it and that he would remember it. He would be able to say two weeks later: "Yes, I recall that leaflet landing on my doormat: it advertised Smith's Saddlery. I didn't need a new saddle at the time, but I remember the leaflet."

And of course it would probably be the same if the leaflet had advertised a political organisation or propagated some political idea. The receiver may not have been sympathetic to the organisation or the idea, but he would almost certainly remember what they were about. He would have read the leaflet and thought about its contents — even if it was only to reject those contents. The leaflet would have impressed itself upon his consciousness.

Education 100 years ago was less universal

than it is today. But at least certain common patterns existed between the school curriculum of that time and that of our time. Educationalists recognised then, as they recognise now, that the mind of the pupil can only absorb so much. Some types of school stretch their pupils nearer to their limits than do others, but at least some kind of limit is commonly recognised. Anyone who came along and suggested that the school syllabus should contain three or four times, or even twice, the learning of 100 years ago would be dismissed as a lunatic. It would be generally recognised that even the most intelligent and brightest of schoolchildren just did not have the cerebral capacity to assimilate such a volume of knowledge in such a short span of time.

Yet in the field of what we might call the 'mass media' (including in that, as we may do, everything from the roneoed leaflet on the doormat to the many million-pound TV film) the output that the average person is asked to absorb has increased, not twice, not three or four times, but **over 100 times** since the 1880s.

WHAT WE ARE COMPETING AGAINST

It is against this background that we must consider the impact of our little leaflet that is delivered through someone's letter box. Such a leaflet, in effect, represents perhaps one thousandth of the sum total of impressions that the receiver is being asked to absorb. His consciousness is expected to take in the contents of that leaflet **on top of** all the enormous ballast he has to take in daily from TV, radio and the popular newspapers and magazines and commercial adverts.

I have mentioned my own experience with advertisements on TV. Usually, the average viewer has to see such an advertisement several times before it starts to impress upon him what product or service is being advertised.

Then let us consider items of news on the daily news bulletins. Is it not a fact that, very often, the importance of a piece of news will barely impress itself on the viewer the first time that it is given out? It will need repetition of that same item of news, together with fresh reports of the build-up of the issue in question, before that viewer really starts to think about its consequences to the country and to himself.

Take an industrial dispute, for instance. The first announcement that, say postal employees at a particular sorting office have stopped work as a result of some disagreement with management over schedules — such an announcement will usually wash over us as we look forward to our favourite soap or sports commentary that is coming after the current news bulletin.

And if the next day's bulletin tells us that the dispute has spread to further sorting offices, we will still hardly digest it but will probably just say: "Oh, more union trouble!" and then forget about the issue.

It may take several more days, or even more than a week, during which the dispute builds up into a big national stoppage, for it to come home to us that something important is happening which affects all of us, not just a few postal employees. When we find that our mail is not arriving, and that mail we send out is not arriving either, we start to become concerned about the issue and wish that it be resolved.

But why our apparent unconcern at the beginning? We should by now know that an announcement of such a dispute at one postal sorting office **could** herald a massive disruption of postal services nationwide, but few of us absorb the news deeply enough for us to remember, a quarter of an hour afterwards, that it was ever announced.

I suggest that the reason is, again, that the volume of news and other impressions that we are asked to digest in any day of our lives is so enormous that each individual item of news is treated, usually, with relative unconcern and the very next moment forgotten about entirely.

So we come back to the question of our leaflet through the door. In the 1970s, leaflets bearing the nationalist message in some form or other were being put through doors just the same as now, but were then getting a much larger response. Why was this?

It was primarily because each such leaflet was not received in isolation; it landed on the householder's doormat against a background of regular media discussion of the phenomenon of the nationalist movement as it was during those years. That movement was continually in the papers, at times almost every day. It was regularly getting mentioned on television, in news broadcasts and in discussion programmes. The result of all this is that when the householder picked up the leaflet from his mat and looked at it it immediately rang a bell. He connected it with reports he had seen in his newspaper or heard on his TV or radio.

IMPORTANCE OF REPETITION

What, in effect, was happening was that the nationalist message then had the virtue of **repetition**. It was like the TV advert that one had to see about 10-20 times before it started to dawn on one what was being advertised — and then perhaps 10-20 times more before one started seriously to think about buying the product. The existence of the nationalist movement, and its message — if only in the barest and crudest form, was being publicised on a scale which enabled it to compete for a place in the consciousness of the average member of the public, along with the hundreds of other things he was hearing about daily.

Just as this had a good effect in terms of the rate of membership enquiries resulting from our leaflets, so did it also have a good effect in terms of the votes we were winning in elections. The election leaflet, when received, would be considered in conjunction

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with the many other impressions of the nationalist movement and its message also received by the householder.

And not only did this greater volume of impressions have its effect in the way described, it also had a desirable effect in respect of the image of **strength** that was suggested by the repetition and ubiquity of the message.

A little while ago I was holidaying in Spain and driving with my family through the Basque region. What was noticeable was the huge number of political slogans decorating the walls. When you came to a wall of any size whatever, you could bet safely that there would be a slogan on it. The slogans were almost entirely those of the Basque separatists, and the only occasion when there was an exception to this was when the slogan was aimed **against** the Basque separatists.

Now the Basque separatist movement, whether we would sympathise with it or not, does contain some very intelligent people, and it is clear that the decision to decorate all these walls with so many slogans was not made without a great deal of careful thought to the psychology of the exercise.

One might say that, so long as there were sufficient number of slogans within sight of the local people for everyone to see at least one of them, that would be enough. Why paint them everywhere — so that passers by would see the same slogan again, again and again?

Of course, the reason is that the Basque separatist propagandists understand the value of constant **repetition**: they know that the average member of the public has to see a slogan again, again and again before it starts to impress itself on his consciousness — particularly if it is competing with all the millionfold impressions he is receiving all the time from his newspapers, his TV and his radio.

These propagandists also know something else. They know that a massive presence of slogans on walls give to the little man as he passes by the impression of **strength** and **power**. If he sees but one such slogan in his town, he may assume that it has been painted one night by one tiny band of believers. But if he sees slogans everywhere he knows that the movement in whose name they have been painted must have a presence in the area far larger than just two three people. He may not even arrive at this conclusion by rational deduction; he may simply be overwhelmed by the sheer proliferation of the slogans and feel that they must represent some tremendous **force**. He may not even be particularly enamoured of that force, but the image of strength that it portrays is able to impress upon him the idea that it represents something that is **irresistible**, and that he can do nothing to stop it!

Some may imagine that after this little man

has passed, maybe, three reproductions of the same slogan and, on the third occasion at least, noticed what the slogan says, that is enough. What point is there then in confronting him with 20 or 30 more slogans all saying the same thing? What do these 20 or 30 extra slogans tell him that the first, second or third one has not already told him? Simple: they have told him that the movement represented by the slogans is not not weak but is **strong**: that it has a powerful presence in the area. His disposition to support that which he asked to support in the first slogan that he notices will be enormously increased by the time that the 30th slogan has impressed upon him that the thing to be supported has a substantial following among people in the locality.

Much the same impression was created in the 1970s by the sheer weight of publicity obtained by the nationalist movement. Much of this publicity — indeed practically all of it emanating from the mass media — was unfavourably slanted against us. But that did not stop it having a desirable effect. The public still learned of our existence. It still learned of at least some of things we stood for. And, perhaps above all, it gained the impression that all the time we were getting **stronger and stronger**.

THE ROOTS OF 'ESTABLISHMENT' THINKING

Some of us still today fail to understand the essential factors which lead people to embrace political ideas contrary to our own, that is to say the ideas of liberalism, internationalism and multi-racialism. Many believe that these ideas are firmly entrenched in the minds of those who hold them in accordance with some deeply-felt 'principles' and promptings of 'conscience'. It is assumed that the 'liberal' would as readily fight and sacrifice himself for his liberalism as we fight and sacrifice ourselves for our nationalism — were the tables turned and liberals no longer the ones with the power, were they the ones who were persecuted and deprived of their rights, were they the ones constantly slated by the mass media and frequently exposed to the threat of the loss of their jobs.

There is a minority of liberals who would make such a stand for their ideals, and they are to be respected if not agreed with. But the vast majority would do no such thing.

The vast majority consists of people in whom such ideas are only very shallowly embraced. They are seen as the ideas that it is 'right' to hold because they represent the reigning orthodoxy. They are ideas that have behind them a certain overwhelming **strength** — not the strength of their intellectual or spiritual appeal, but the strength of a seemingly all-powerful 'establishment' of patronage, of fashionability, of 'normality' and, where necessary of coercive force. The vast majority of 'liberals' are rather weak individuals, both mentally and in terms of moral courage and independence of character. This fact about the overwhelming presence of the liberal consensus is enough to

herd them into line.

The same factors are present in the case of those many people who, in their own deeper gut feelings, reject liberal ideas but lack the necessary rebellious spirit to translate this rejection into positive action. The sense of the **weakness** of those forces in this country that would resist liberalism is an inhibiting factor against the inclination to resist.

A sign of a change from this pattern existed in the 1970s because more and more people could see and feel that the forces of rebellion were ceasing to be weak and therefore ceasing to be despised. They appeared to be growing stronger, and with that growth in strength there appeared a dent in the armour of moral authority held by the liberal consensus. The average little man was able to pluck up the courage to express 'shocking' views because there seemed to him a good chance that his neighbour, or the fellow standing next to him at the bar of his local pub, would hold 'shocking' views too!

WHAT CAN NOW BE DONE

I have said often enough to our followers that the only effective answer to mass media power is to build our own alternative mass media.

Realistically, however, we must accept that this is a task that will take many years, and that in the meantime the only way in which our existence and policies are going to be made known to people in the tens of millions is by means of the mass media of the enemy.

Therefore for us to formulate an intelligent and positive approach to the existing media — the enemy media — is a requirement of the very first importance. These media will not simply melt away, like the snows in March; they are a **fact** that we must recognise. Having recognised that fact, we must then put our minds carefully to the question of how we may make the best of it — that is to exploit the media to our maximum advantage.

There are two faulty attitudes that one can adopt towards the mass media. The first is usually to be found among newcomers to our struggle. These newcomers have been brought up to believe that the mass media in this glorious 'democracy' we live in are actually 'free', that they will give a fair hearing to every political viewpoint and that they will eschew the kind of propaganda and brainwashing techniques practised by the media in totalitarian states. Such people, in other words, totally **underestimate** the potency of the media as a weapon in the hands of our political enemies.

Bit by bit, such people then come to learn the truth about the mass media in Britain, and their assessment of our chances of getting fair treatment by those media becomes rather more realistic. But it is here that the danger exists of the opposite kind of faulty attitude being adopted.

This is the attitude of **overestimating** the extent of enemy power and control over the

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media — at least in respect of the enemy's ability to manipulate the media to whatever purposes it likes, and its ability utterly and completely to censor out every piece of media output that might work favourably for our movement.

DILEMMA

We must never forget that the top controllers of the mass media are placed constantly on the horns of a dilemma: their whole system rests on a gigantic superstructure of humbug; they have to keep their operatives, right down to the smallest local radio chat-show producer, conditioned to believe that their task is to defend the principles of 'democracy'. This is essential if only to provide the pretext under which programmes and other material of a wholly subversive content may be inserted into the broadcasting timetable — likewise with articles of the same kind in the press.

In other words, an atmosphere of all-embracing **liberalism** must permeate all media establishments if they are to continue to serve the purposes of their owners and controllers.

Such an atmosphere having been created, and all operatives appropriately conditioned to believe in the need for it, it is then no easy task for the media controllers to instruct all of those operatives to violate such sacred principles when it comes to dealing with nationalists and 'racists'. Of course, many such operatives do not require any such instruction; being possessed themselves of an outlook in which humbug and double-standards are second nature, they know exactly what is required of them, and they carry it out faithfully.

But it simply is not possible — with the media having become so big and all the time getting bigger — for it to be ensured that every such operative is of this type. There are media operatives who get so carried away with the missionary zeal involved in being a guardian of 'democracy' that they feel bound to act in accordance with their principles. Here our side has the chance to locate openings.

And where such media operatives are encountered their masters have to be extremely careful in handling them lest they reveal too much in the way of the censorship they require. Usually, the law that operates throughout the media concerning publicity given to nationalists and 'racists' is an unwritten one — passed down, as it were, in the clubs and bars where media operatives meet, but not explicitly put to paper in any book of rules or instructions. Some media operatives are people very jealous of their prerogatives and freedoms, and to attempt to bludgeon them into toing a line laid down by higher authority could become counter-productive. As said before, the pretence of 'democracy' must be maintained, and that occasionally means that the substance of democracy has to be tolerated.

We should ensure that we never lose sight

of this fact, and we should make ourselves ready to exploit the kinds of opportunities afforded by this dilemma which constantly confronts the media masters.

MEDIA CONTROL

Generally speaking, it is absolutely true that media ownership and control rests in the hands of people who are overwhelmingly opposed to everything our movement stands for, and that those people will, when they feel it necessary, use their control completely ruthlessly to discredit our side and our case.

And in those few cases where people in controlling positions in the media may not inwardly be totally hostile to our beliefs, they nevertheless well understand the parameters within which they can engage in public debate without laying themselves open to boycott and other forms of victimisation by those other powers in the media which are totally committed to the anti-nationalist viewpoint.

We may therefore take it that, for the foreseeable future at least, no programme is going to be broadcast on television, nor any report or article printed in one of the mass-circulation newspapers or magazines, which can be seen as intending to portray nationalists or 'racists' in a favourable light.

But to admit that is a long way from admitting that there are no ways in which the media can be exploited to our advantage, that there are no weak links in the armoury of the media offering us openings where we are ready to respond to them.

One of the phenomena that does not even need telling about is that the media are getting **bigger** and **more varied** with every year that passes. There is now the plan, of which all are aware, to extend vastly the range of TV channels. With that extension will come an even larger area over which our opponents will have to keep a watch if they are to monitor every piece of output that might influence people politically. For a start, such a larger range of TV channels will call for a massive expansion in the number of operatives to run them. With this expansion comes an increase in the difficulty of ensuring that every operative works exactly in accordance with overall policy.

With greater competition in the media comes a greater rivalry among competing organs to capture the interest of the public. Like it or not from our enemies' point of view, nationalists and 'racists' are a topic of interest to the public. There has been in the past, and there will continue to be in the future, a constant temptation on the part of media operatives to produce features involving nationalists and 'racists', if only to offer some topic of interest that will capture viewers (or readers).

We cannot, of course, expect that such features will be presented so as to show us in a favourable light. But we can entertain some hope that those features will say enough about us, or give us the opportunity to say enough on our own behalf, for the right sections of the public to deliver the right kinds of responses.

MAINTAINING THE FACADE OF 'FREEDOM'

There is a further important fact to remember: while we ourselves know full well that the mass media are not 'democratic', it is nevertheless felt by at least some media operatives to be necessary to maintain the pretence that they are. And indeed a small number of these operatives may indeed actually **believe** that the media are 'democratic', or that, if they are not, they should be.

Just occasionally, from out of that vast army of media operatives employed in this pretence there will appear one or two who feel bound to offer up examples to 'prove' that the pretence is genuine, and to that end will give a hearing to a nationalist or 'racist' to emphasise the point. This is particularly within the bounds of possibility if nationalists can, by one of their campaigns or by intelligent exploitation of a burning public issue, create a situation in which media controllers fear that by silencing nationalists they would do more harm to themselves than by allowing them to speak.

In the 1970s, I managed to place *The Times* newspaper, no less, in a position in which its editor judged it better, from the standpoint of those interests he represented, to give me a hearing than not to give me a hearing. This was after there had been a spate of media publicity (all of it hostile, of course) surrounding nationalist marches and the violent clashes with left-wing opposition that resulted from them. I made a statement to the effect that we were forced to stage such marches because we were denied a proper hearing by the press and broadcasting services. The *Times* editor thought he would be clever and prove me wrong. The result was an interview with myself that dominated one of the centre pages of the paper.

MAKING THE ENEMY LOSE HIS COOL

Those acquainted with the sport of boxing will know that one of the oldest tactics in the boxer's book is that of provoking one's opponent into losing his temper — so that he may fail to watch his footwork, fail — if only for a second or two — to keep thinking, and perhaps to take a clumsy swing with the object of finishing the fight quickly. In that kind of situation one can achieve the opening one is seeking.

It is not basically different when it comes to political warfare.

It is easy to believe, when we observe the vast power of the mass media, that it is controlled by people who at all times think rationally, who sit in their offices in an atmosphere that is ice-cool and never make any moves that are prompted by emotion. This simply is not true.

Many of those controlling the media, and working in the media, are highly emotional personalities. Indeed, the very fact that they have in their hands a weapon which allows them to express their feelings far more

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effectively than the average citizen is a constant temptation, when they feel angry about something, to use that weapon for all they are worth — if only to relieve those very feelings that have been outraged.

We can, by making them angry, induce them to engage in outbursts against us which, considered in the calm light of reason, they might think twice about.

We have achieved this very result with some local newspapers in the past. By successfully 'provoking' the editor or news editor, we have induced them to print attacks on us which have given us thousands of pounds of free publicity and brought at least some of our political objectives to the attention of tens of thousands of readers.

And this technique does not only apply in the case of those working on the papers; it can apply also with many a local individual who has a sense of his own importance, a loving for personal publicity and a desire to get himself into the papers crusading for 'good causes'.

Lefty vicars are a case in point. These kinds of species are constantly looking for means of self-advertisement — particularly in the eyes of ethnic minorities whose favours they are ever anxious to court. If the activities of one of our local units can sting one of these busybodies into making a public outburst against us, which the press may very likely feel dutifully bound to report, we will again have gained valuable publicity. If we can so infuriate the self-publicist in question that he loses all reason (and that is not difficult, considering the small stock that he has) what he says against us is likely to be all the sillier and therefore all the more to our advantage.

MAKING FRIENDS

To some, the proposition that our movement should — indeed can — make friends in the media may seem preposterous in view of all that has been acknowledged about enemy media control. The proposition, however, is not put in a spirit of jest.

I have said before that the media hires vast numbers of operatives. A great many of these are certainly enemies, and the overall control is undoubtedly in enemy hands; this does not mean, however, that **every** media operative is an implacable enemy.

I have known just a few people working in the media who are sympathetic to the cause of nationalism. They cannot of course reveal their sympathy openly, by writing articles or producing programmes that are favourably slanted towards us or our point of view. What they can do, and at times have done, is sneak into the columns of newspapers articles and reports which comment upon us factually and quote statements from our speeches and writings in a manner that leaves members of the public to make up their own minds about us.

Beyond these few sympathisers — and I will admit that they are very few — there are many more who fall into the category earlier described: people who take seriously and sincerely their believed-in role as servants of 'democracy'. As I have indicated, not all of these people can be regimented by their masters into acting undemocratically on all of the occasions where coverage of the views or activities of nationalists is involved.

We should make it a task to get know who are these people and where they are to be found, and then we should do everything we can to cultivate them and to strike up agreements with them under which we undertake regularly to supply them with interesting items of news.

MEDIA MONITORING

The above reference brings us into an area where we may learn something from our most committed opponents: the Zionists, who are past masters at using the media for their own ends. Why do Zionists, all around the world, manage to exploit the media so skilfully for their own purposes?

The most ready answer will be that they possess all kinds of 'clout' which we do not possess and which puts them in a position to exert pressure on the media. In many cases they own large newspapers and TV and radio networks themselves. We know of course of their immense power of advertising. No more need be said to establish that Zionists are in possession of weaponry which give them a power over the media far in excess of any that we can hope to command ourselves for the foreseeable future.

But all this tends to neglect a further factor: that of Zionist **organisation**. Throughout Britain, the United States and practically every other country where Zionists have a foothold, they have a highly sophisticated organisational apparatus whereby the entire output of the mass media is monitored. If some statement taken to be unfavourable to Zionists or Jews is made on any TV or radio programme, or in any section of the press, the spokesmen for this organisation will be in contact with the editor responsible **within minutes** and will be demanding right of reply — as well, of course, as arranging for the necessary threats to be made against the company producing the programme or the paper printing the article or letter — so as to solicit an apology and retraction.

We simply are not in a position to engage in the latter practice, even if we wanted to. But we most certainly could, before very long and without the need for vast resources, put ourselves in a position of being able to lobby and harass programme producers and editors so as to extract from them, at least in many cases, the right of reply to attacks made against us. All this requires is **organisation**. We could not expect for a long time to achieve the degree of organisation the Zionists have achieved in this field, but we could make a start in that direction and achieve very much more than has been achieved in the past.

SUMMARY

In this article I have provided just a few examples of areas where nationalists can begin to make the mass media work for our cause rather than always against our cause. The article does not try to repudiate the central truth overriding everything: that the mass media are, and for some time will continue to be, controlled by our enemies. Nor does it attempt to suggest that anything we can do is going to change these enemies' basic attitude towards us, to turn them from a position of hostility to one of friendliness. This is not going to happen either — until such time as we are able to effect the revolution in this country that is necessary to bring about a complete changeover of media power.

The whole thrust of what has been said here has been to point out that — accepting that media power lies in the hands of our enemies — there are nevertheless many weaknesses in the armour of that media power that can be turned to our benefit — we organise ourselves resourcefully and intelligently to this purpose.

It is for this reason that I see the most important task confronting us in 1989 as being to make the first beginnings of an organisation to deal with the mass media: to find out and note down its weak points; to compile files on those among its operatives who may be induced to give us a fair hearing; to monitor it and deliver complaints to it; to provoke it and invite attacks from it — in summary, to use its own massive weight as a weapon in **our** armoury instead of always in the armoury of those who control it.

Our aim must be to create a situation in which our own output of propaganda — important as it is that we increase it — proceeds against a background in which we become, more and more, a talking point among people nationwide. This article has been called 'The media and the message'. In fact, the media today **are** the message. The message for whom, and for what, is something which we can do a great deal to determine. **J.T.**

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Humanitarianism, their ruling passion, an *ersatz* substitute for charity, invariably sides where there is most room for sentimental self-indulgence in the filth or famine of others. It sides **automatically** with the Dog against the Man, the Jew against the Christian, the Black against the White, the servant against the master, the criminal against the judge. It is a suicidal form of moral perversion due to over-domestication, protestantism gone bad, just as are the other perversions with which our intellectuals are riddled.

Roy Cambell
THE FLOWERING RIFLE

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S VIEW OF RACE RELATIONS

JAMES MOTTRAM examines some of the consequences of present policy

UNTIL the second half of the 20th century, the arrival in any European country of vast numbers of alien people would have been considered an act of invasion to be resisted at all costs. Politicians who, contrary to the wishes of the indigenous population, made such an invasion possible would have been accused of having betrayed the sovereignty of the people they represented, and their crime of treason would have been dealt with in the traditional way. One may ask, therefore, why in recent decades the citizens of the United Kingdom have tolerated an invasion of coloured people whose numbers far exceed the millions acknowledged in official estimates, and accepted without massive protest the fact that large areas of what was once their own country will be owned and occupied almost exclusively by Afro-Caribbeans and Asians.

A country, as defined by geographical boundaries and historical occupation, is not something that is owned, in any real sense of the word, even by its indigenous population. People constituting a nation are merely custodians of the land they occupy and hold in trust for future generations. When the homeland is sold, or given away by conferring the right of citizenship on individuals arriving from the other side of the world, that trust has been betrayed — and in a manner which generations of Europeans earlier than our own would have considered unthinkable, and the nation is responsible for a crime whereby its children and grandchildren are plundered of their natural heritage.

If the millions of new arrivals are of a race and culture fundamentally different from those of the indigenous people, the consequence of such a crime is either the genocide of the nation — from the incidence of mixed marriages — or a civil war, leading to the eviction from the country of either the indigenous population or the newly-arrived one. The evidence of racial tensions on all continents would suggest that the second of these alternatives may quite conceivably be the only effective solution to the racial problem in the UK, a solution which in the event would be infinitely more costly and horrifying than a Brixton, a Toxteth or a Soweto.

Such a pessimistic view of the future will, of course, be considered alarmist, and the mere hint of it a provocation. It may also be argued that racial tensions have so far been

held under control, albeit at enormous expense and by the restriction of individual liberties, in particular freedom of speech. That such a view may be seldom stated is, however, not a good reason for supposing it is not widely shared. The race relations laws are intended to intimidate and terrify into silence anyone who may be critical of the government's multi-racial ambitions and, as a result, large numbers of people believe they have good reasons for concealing their opinions.

There is also the natural tendency amongst timid people to keep silent about evil consequences which follow from their own foolish actions, especially when their share in such actions is attended by feelings of guilt and shame. The conspiracy of silence amongst those who are uneasy about immigration policies is, therefore, partly to be explained in terms of moral cowardice and plain national decadence.

At the same time, it must be admitted that large numbers of people refrain from protest against a government that compels them to live in a multi-racial society because, for purely selfish or perverted reasons, they believe it to be in their own best interests to belong to such a society during the early stages of its development. These are the millions who remain silent for reasons which may be identified as economic, social, sexual or political. It is important that their motives be examined for what they are, because it is

these same people, posturing always as the immigrants' friends, who, when the real nature of their dangerous hypocrisy is exposed, become a most serious threat to the coloured population's safety and survival.

VESTED INTEREST

It is of course in the hope of being able to benefit financially from the coloured invasion that many among the white communities tolerate it without protest. The admission of coloured immigrants into European countries, and the granting of citizenship rights to such immigrants, is tacitly assumed to be a means of increasing the supply of cheap labour to the advantage of everybody but the immigrant, and immigration policies cannot be regarded as anything other than a twentieth century development of the slave trade.

What makes this attempted exploitation of coloured labour all the more deplorable is the fact that European countries have never suffered from any genuine shortage of labour, not even during the most difficult periods following upon the Second World War. It is certainly true that jobs have sometimes required to be filled urgently, but always at times when a section of the white working population has chosen to remain unemployed. Coloured immigrants have been brought into the UK to do the dirty and poorly

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INNER CITY RACE RIOTS
The first stages of civil war in Britain

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S VIEW OF RACE RELATIONS

(Contd. from prev. page)

paid jobs that white workers have grown too lazy and fastidious to do themselves. By their supply of cheap labour in the early stages of settlement, they have been subsidising our own vices, making it possible for the idle and shiftless section of the white population to live parasitically on the social services, with time enough to indulge in a little petty crime and money enough to dine out occasionally after midnight in ethnic restaurants staffed exclusively by legal or illegal immigrants above or below the legal age of employment.

The short-term economic benefit deriving from a supply of cheap labour makes a policy of coloured immigration attractive to the unprincipled politician; but the long-term consequences of such political decisions may well be civil war. Adult immigrants produce children who must be provided with expensive educational facilities and medical care towards the cost of which their parents have contributed little or nothing. At the same time, advancing technology makes the manual labour of many such people redundant, and we are left with an ever-increasing number of unskilled Whites, Blacks and people of mixed race who will always be unemployable. The incidence of crime among this class of people is only to be expected, not because of any privation they may be supposed to endure but because their expectation of a higher standard of living will go on increasing, and because, in a welfare state, they are accustomed to believe that when supported by violent demonstrations their demands will always be satisfied. Ironically and tragically, the one remaining economic benefit from immigrants' arrival here is to those employed in the race relations industry, and also to a small but growing number of poor white women who, frequently as an alternative to prostitution, make a living out of fostering the abandoned and unwanted children of negro and mixed marriages.

OTHER BENEFICIARIES

While few members of a white community will derive any financial benefit from coloured immigration, there are large numbers of white citizens who believe they will benefit in other ways, and that their social status in particular will be enhanced by the arrival amongst them of Africans and Asians.

Coloured immigrants occupy the residential ghettos of the inner city areas, where they live in close contact with the lowest class of Whites — belonging to the group described by American negroes as "poor white trash." There is of course bitter hostility between rival ethnic groups in such a situation, and most people are now aware of the violence arising from such conflicts. What is not so widely recognised is that, despite the hostility and resentment, the lowest class of white society sees some advantages in having

coloured immigrants share its environment. Poor and uneducated Whites traditionally identified as the lowest social stratum in a white society now regard the coloured population as being of a caste lower than their own, and, no longer believing themselves to be at the bottom of the social pyramid, they look down upon coloureds and people of mixed race, adopt a patronising attitude towards them, and obtain great satisfaction from doing so. The same kind of patronising



RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE
Those who engage in this socially suicidal tendency seem to have no concern whatever for the unborn generations they will be bringing into the world

manner is encountered at other levels in a multi-racial society, as when lower-middle class Whites adopt an attitude of social superiority to a coloured medical practitioner when they would be extremely wary of assuming a similar posture in the presence of a white family doctor. In such perverse and pathetic ways, the white members of many different classes will seek to elevate their own social status.

In the same area of social competition the principle of patronage will operate in reverse, and sometimes with sinister implications, as when coloured people — and especially Asians — accept and encourage contact with white individuals of a class lower than their own whom secretly they despise. Thus will Asian parents teach their children to show deference towards poor, unintelligent Whites as a means of winning the confidence of those they regard with contempt and intend ultimately to manipulate and exploit.

When, as a result of high birthrates amongst immigrants, the poor Whites in slum areas are outnumbered by coloured neighbours, the former realise with horror that, no longer in a position to patronise, they are themselves merely tolerated as a despised minority in their own country. With no hope of their escaping from such a situation, it is hardly surprising if in these circumstances the

white population feels compelled to fight for survival. Evidence of such fears and unease has already been manifest, despite the savage persecution of white citizens by their own governments. Class snobberies and interests have frequently been a source of conflict even amongst members of the same European nation. They become infinitely more dangerous as a source of social disruption when associated with skin colour and the other characteristics commonly observed amongst some alien ethnic groups.

EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF RACE-MIXING

For all the efforts of governments and their agents to encourage intimacy between people of different races, it is widely recognised that one of the most tragic consequences of coloured immigration is a sexual relationship between a white and a coloured person resulting in the birth of children of mixed race. Although often asserted, it is seldom true that beauty is "in the eye of the beholder." There are men and women universally admired for their good looks, just as others are seen to be undeniably ugly. Fortunately for those of ordinary appearance, an amiable and attractive personality is usually more than sufficient compensation for any lack of physical appeal. The individual who does have difficulty in finding a marriage partner is one who combines physical repulsiveness with an evil disposition. It is often just such unlovely people in a white European population who welcome the arrival of the coloured immigrant amongst them. An ugly woman of bad character, and in consequence rejected by the men of her own society, knows very well that she may pick and choose amongst negroes, who attach great importance to the acquisition of a white partner. Such a woman who takes a black husband or lover will parade him before the men of her own community both as evidence of her triumph over the male sex and of her contempt for those by whom she is despised. In this way she finds it easy to satisfy her own sexual needs and also her desire for revenge on the society that has rejected her.

On the other hand, the negro who knowingly enters into marriage on such terms delivers, likewise, an insult to the integrity of his own people. Together, such partners represent a combination of the most deplorable characteristics of both their ethnic groups. The children of such a union, cruelly identified as half-breeds, are soon familiar with evidence of inevitable discrimination against them, and must spend the rest of their sad lives aware of what their parents were and what follows in consequence of it. To bring innocent children into the world knowing what stigma they will carry with them can hardly be regarded as anything other than a crime. There is now reason to suppose that these unfortunate offspring may themselves find crime attractive as a profession, as revealed by the high incidence of criminal

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behaviour among coloured communities.

Just as the union between Black and White will occur amongst social outcasts, it will be encouraged for other reasons amongst some sections of the educated classes, especially those who wish to flaunt their perversions or express contempt for accepted social responsibility. The importance of sexual promiscuity as evidence of the *avant-garde* attitudes favoured by certain species of pseudo-intellectual is taken for granted in some academic circles. It is not unusual for a pretty white girl being interviewed for a place in a university department of social sciences to be asked the question: "Would you marry a negro?" The nauseatingly safe answer is: "Yes, if I loved him." The interviewer, who considers himself to be free of anything that could be called racial 'prejudice', assumes quite naturally that the negro's feelings in such a situation could not possibly be of any consequence.

The foregoing observations will certainly be resented by all who have a vested interest in the race relations industry. They are already familiar with the facts as stated, and go to a great deal of trouble to conceal them. Even the mildest criticism of immigration policies may, however, seem unnecessarily cruel and offensive to those idealists who feel a sincere moral commitment to multi-racial doctrines. Such doctrines are now universally promulgated by politicians and the media, and, since it is so easy to go along with accepted opinion, it follows that even the idealist endorsing such opinions is not above the suspicion of hypocrisy, especially when he or she knows that anyone accused of 'racist' sympathies is frequently identified as the personification of evil.

The idealist who sincerely believes a multi-racial society to be a desirable objective is still very seriously mistaken in thinking so, and not necessarily to be excused responsibility for the evil that follows from his actions — merely on the pretext of good intentions. There is little evidence anywhere in the world to suggest that multi-racial harmony is ever attainable. On the other hand, there is much to be said in favour of helping alien ethnic groups to be proud of their own national identity, to regard their country of origin as home, where they may live in dignity and without fear of discrimination amongst people of their own kind, and, above all, to feel justified in wishing to preserve racial characteristics that have taken millions of years to evolve.

BLIND TO REALITY

More irresponsible than the sentimental idealists are perhaps those who, denying the evidence of their own senses and incapable of distinguishing between black and white, have convinced themselves that racial differences do not exist. Much of my professional life has been amongst teachers of sociology and social anthropology who have chosen to study such academic fictions in arts departments because they are unable to deal with basic



SPONSORS IN THE 'ESTABLISHMENT'

The promotion of the multi-racial society has been most passionately and vigorously pursued by the high and the mighty in Britain, including royalty. Here Princess Diana is seen with a mainly black group of children in Brixton

mathematics and are therefore incapable of understanding the statistical procedures which justify comparisons between individuals and populations in terms of their intellectual endowments and abilities — all of which studies reveal beyond doubt that, whilst individuals may be outstanding, a negro population as a whole will always be at a disadvantage in competing on equal terms with white Europeans in a technological society.

The incompetent academic, of such dismal understanding that he believes that every child, white or black but especially black, is potentially a genius, prevented from identifying himself only by the lack of educational opportunity, is more of an embarrassment than a threat to the stability of a civilised society. An even greater pest, though scarcely more of a serious menace, is the lackey of the race relations industry who, when not obviously simple-minded, is merely a hireling, just as ready to persecute as promote the interests of the coloured immigrant according to which kind of behaviour offers the best prospect of reward. In the event of civil strife, these individuals will be the first to deny that they had anything whatsoever to do with race relations. 'Obeying orders' is the excuse usually given! It is therefore important that documentary records of these people's involvement in multi-racialism be preserved for the day when such creatures are hauled before people's courts to account for their crimes against their own folk.

As always in situations when entire nations

It was no exaggeration to say that to unmask the equalitarian dogma was to knock the bottom out of both communism and socialism. Neither could survive without it because both drew their major nourishment from supposedly unwarranted economic and social inequalities among men.

Carleton Putnam, *RACE AND REALITY*

are manipulated and herded towards their own destruction, corrupt politicians will be available who will be ready to abandon all responsibility for the welfare of the people they are elected to represent — until they are themselves driven from office by a much more sinister species of political animal, motivated exclusively by hatred of his or her own society and intent on bringing about its total dissolution. The coloured immigrant is a symptom, and not the cause, of the decadence of Western European society, and the issue of race relations is just a convenient stick with which to beat a white, liberal-democratic government. Already there is reason to believe that hysterical negroes intent on looting and violence are inspired by political agitators whose ambition is to bring about a state of anarchy in which decent standards of behaviour and co-operation between different social classes are no longer possible.

The solution to the problem of race relations is the repatriation of coloured immigrants, who can never be European in anything other than the legal sense of the word. Such repatriation should be accompanied by adequate compensation for the way in which the immigrants have been wilfully exploited by those elements in the host country which brought them there in the first place. In preparing for a programme of repatriation, the psychological mechanism for defusing a potentially explosive situation is to isolate, and at all times discriminate against, the coloured population in every way which may be considered humane, thereby ensuring the survival of those loyalties which will best facilitate their eventual rehabilitation in their countries of origin. To act otherwise is to bequeath to subsequent generations an outcome of the problem of race relations too fearful to contemplate.

James Mottram, the writer of this article, was formerly a lecturer in social psychology at the University of Salford (Lancs.)

WHY CONSERVATIVES CAN'T WIN

An American view of a universal truth

SOME of my best friends are conservatives. I sincerely like them and admire them for their genuine virtues: for their sense of propriety and personal integrity in an age of corruption, for their independent spirit and their willingness to stand on their own feet in an increasingly paternalistic society. Therefore, I hope my conservative friends will forgive me for what I am about to write.

There is not the least doubt in my mind that if I were forced to cast my lot with either American conservatism or with the left — old or new — I would choose conservatism.

But, fortunately, none of us is faced with such a limited choice. It would surely be tragic if we were. It would be tragic in the great sense, in the Spenglerian sense. We would be making the choice of Spengler's Roman soldier whose bones were found in front of a door in Pompeii — who, during the eruption of Vesuvius, died at his post because they forgot to relieve him. We would be choosing what is right and honourable and in accord with the traditions of our race — and certain to fail.

Because conservatives cannot possibly emerge victorious from the life-or-death struggle in which they are presently engaged. Although their opponents on the radical left may not attain their own goals — indeed, cannot attain them, because they are based on an erroneous conception of man and nature — conservatives have proved themselves utterly incapable of preventing the destruction of their own world by those same radical leftists.

REVOLUTIONARY ADVANTAGE

Conservatives cannot win because the enemy to which they are opposed is a revolutionary enemy — an enemy with revolutionary goals and guided by a revolutionary view of life.

The advantage has always lain — and always will lie — on the side of the contender who is prepared to take the offensive, rather than maintaining a defensive position only. And the elementary natures of the conservative and the revolutionary determine that the one shall always play an essentially defensive role and the other an offensive role.

This defensive-offensive dichotomy does not apply absolutely to tactics, of course, but it does to strategy. The conservative may launch brief counter-attacks — he may sally forth from his fortress to harry his revolutionary besieger — but in the long run he is always the besieged and the revolutionary the besieger.

The goal of the conservative is to protect

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what is, or, at the extreme, to restore what recently was. The goal of the revolutionary is radically to transform what is, or to do away with it altogether, so that it can be replaced by something entirely different.

Thus, the conservative talks of "restoring the constitution," of halting crime in the streets, of keeping down taxes, of fighting the spread of drugs and pornography, of keeping Big Government in check. And the leftist strives for a utopia in which there will be no "repression," no "discrimination," no "racism," no bounds on the individual's freedom of action — a raceless and effortless nirvana of "love" and "equality" and plenty.

NEVER-NEVER LAND

The conservative's goals may seem reasonable enough — and attainable. The leftist's goals, on the other hand, lie in a never-never land far beyond the horizon of reality. And that is precisely what gives the advantage to the left.

When the conservative makes some minor gain — getting a 'constructionist' on the Supreme Court or a Republican in the White House — he is likely to act as if he had just won the whole war. He sees the achievement of his aims just around the corner, he lowers his guard, and he settles back to enjoy the fruits of his imagined victory. But the leftist is never satisfied, regardless of what concessions are made to his side, for his goals always remain as remote as before.

The conservative works in fits and spurts. He reacts with alarm to new depredations from the left, but is satisfied if he able to fall back, regroup his wagons, and establish a new line of defence. The leftist keeps on pushing, probing, advancing, taking a step back now and then, but only to be able to take three steps forward later.

If the leftist makes new demands — for example, for the forced racial integration of schools or housing — the conservative will oppose them with a plea to maintain 'neighbourhood' schools and "freedom of association." When the smoke clears, the leftist will have won perhaps half of what he demanded, and the conservative will have lost half of what he tried to preserve.

But then the conservative will accept the new *status quo*, as if things had always been

that way, and prepare to defend it against fresh attacks from the left with the same ineptitude he displayed in defending the old position.

This continually shifting position is almost as great a disadvantage to the conservative as is his chronic inability to grasp the initiative. The revolutionary has an ideology, evil and unnatural though it may be, and from this ideology come the unity and the continuity of purpose which are indispensable prerequisites for victory.

What can conservatives, on the other hand, look to as a fighting credo, an immutable principle for which they are willing to sacrifice all? They have been retreating so rapidly during the last 50 years or so that they have completely lost sight of the earlier ground on which they stood. It has simply receded over the ideological horizon.

'RACISTS' ARE RADICALS

Consider race, for example. Half a century ago men like Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard were spokesmen for the conservative position on race. They argued eloquently, albeit defensively, for the preservation of America's racial identity by maintaining strict barriers against miscegenation, adopting sound immigration controls and applying eugenic standards to the problem of population quality. Today no 'responsible' conservative would be caught with the books of either of these men in his living room bookcase, for by present conservative standards they are both 'racists' — hence 'radicals' rather than safely respectable conservatives.

Is there any granite outcropping in the midst of the shifting sands — any firm common ground on which conservatives can rally?

The defence of the Constitution, perhaps?

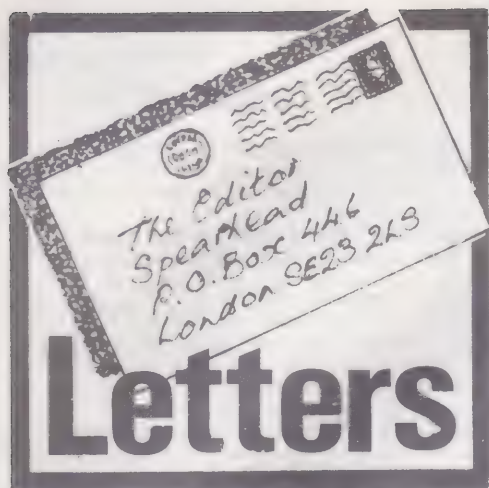
The Constitution no longer exists, except as a scrap of paper in the National Archives. Its relevance became nil when it was no longer able to serve the purpose its authors intended for it.

Ensuring domestic tranquility and promoting the general welfare are quite different undertakings today than they were 200 years ago. Even such a fundamental portion of the Constitution as its ironclad guarantee of the right to keep and bear arms has proved to be as worthless as the paper it was written on. Nor has the Constitution's explicit ban against legislators who give aid and comfort to our enemies served to prevent the United States from becoming a hotbed of treason.

How about rescuing the American free-enterprise system from the evil machinations of Big Government?

As a matter of fact, the free-enterprise

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SIR: I heartily agree with Mr. Wilton (December issue) concerning the build-up of President Elect Bush as 'leader' of the 'free world'. I am thoroughly sick of the way in which the mass media in this country continually demonstrate their obsession with American politics and assume always that the matter of who is US President is something of monumental importance to Britain.

As it is, whether Bush or his opponent Dukakis had won the recent presidential election in the United States would have been of small consequence — for either would have been, as Bush indeed will be, mere puppets of the Zionist power that controls America.

The British media should treat American elections just as they should treat elections in any other foreign country: as items of some interest to British viewers but not as news which should dominate our TV channels and newspaper columns as they tend now to do.

P. WILLIAMS (Mrs.)
Andover, Hants.

SIR: Appropos of your comment on the Berlin Olympics and the fable that Jesse Owens humbled the Germans by 'disproving' their Aryan 'master race' theories, it might also be pertinent to point out another fact that explodes a well-worn myth concerning that contest. The myth was that Hitler deliberately snubbed Owens by walking out of the stadium rather than give him a congratulatory handshake. The fact is that Hitler, after having had a number of winning athletes, German and non-German, paraded before his box for the purpose of congratulations, had been reminded by one of the Olympic officials that he had violated protocol by these gestures. Thereafter Hitler refrained from publicly congratulating any winning athletes, German or otherwise. His failure to do so in the case of Owens therefore involved no snub whatsoever.

Jesse Owens himself in fact always denied, in subsequent years, the story that Hitler had snubbed him; on the contrary, as he recounted, Hitler once gave him a friendly wave from his box as he crossed the stadium. In Owens' words: "When I passed the Chancellor he arose, waved his hand at me and I waved back at him. I think the writers showed bad taste in criticising the man of the

hour in Germany."

The National Socialist advocates of Aryan supremacy never in fact denied that negroes possessed certain physical advantages over the white races which enabled them sometimes to excel the latter in specific categories of sport. The Aryan theories in question related solely to intellectual and cultural aptitudes, and were in no way refuted by black victories in the Olympics, whether in 1936 or subsequently.

Despite this, however, it is still a fact that in overall sporting performance — including the wide range of Olympic events, athletic and otherwise, North Europeans, and in particular Germans, tend to win more often than others. And indeed it is noteworthy that Russians of North European type, though in a minority in the Soviet Union as a whole, provide a disproportionately high number of Soviet medallists in the Olympics.

DAVID G. WILKINSON
Chicago, U.S.A.

SIR: The two articles on 'Liberty' in the December issue were timely. Never can I remember such a massive and orchestrated campaign by the mass media and the politicians of the West to publicise and condemn infringements of 'human rights' in the communist world. Yet while all this is going on there has been an appalling curtailment of basic freedoms in the West itself, and nowhere more than in Britain. As your magazine has pointed out, in the 'democratic' West people are jailed for their political views; political activists have their phones tapped and their premises bugged; and dissidents are denied the hire of public meeting halls whilst being given almost no hearing on television.

The recent outrage from 'liberals' and people on the left that greeted the Home Secretary's curbs on TV, radio and press interviews with IRA and Sinn Fein spokesmen was sheer hypocrisy of the worst kind,

since none of the 'outraged' has been known to sound even a whimper of protest at the fact that British Nationalists have suffered the same kinds of bans for many years.

TREVOR WARD
West Hartlepool, Cleveland

SIR: We may have our differences with Enoch Powell, but at least he has one thing over us: that when he says something important the mass media usually report it, while they do not do so in our case.

This is why we must welcome the recent interview that was printed in the colour supplement of *The Sunday People* last month, in which Powell reiterated his predictions that multi-racialism in Britain would end in violence and civil war. It most certainly will, and indeed is doing already!

W.R. SMITH
Aberdeen

SIR: So blatant has become Mrs. Thatcher's preference for, and reliance upon, Jews that some people are now beginning to feel bound to 'explain' this tendency in a way that will, they hope, allay fears among the British public concerning the rise in Jewish influence over government affairs.

It was, obviously, with this object in mind that *The Sunday Telegraph* printed, on December 11th, a two-page article by one of the 'Chosen', Anthony Blond, in which the writer, while admitting the very large presence of Jews around the Prime Minister, attempted to dismiss this phenomenon as having no significance whatever in terms of Jewish power. Said Mr. Blond: "Does this constitute a special interest which could be a danger to the realm? No, because Jews are incapable of acting in concert..."

This last assertion must surely qualify for the title of joke of the decade — were not the ramifications of it so deadly serious.

A.S. CRANMER
Lowestoft, Suffolk

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RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. A further well argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST* (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE* (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian school-teacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

THEY DARE TO SPEAK OUT* (Paul Findley) £12.95. The author was an Illinois Congressman for 20 years until he fell foul of the Israeli lobby. This book describes the stranglehold of Zionist power over American politicians, academics and media. Even those familiar with the subject will find this book a revelation. 1985, 362pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of mcJern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.25. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ELITE (Barbara Cole) £8.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism; Blasting the Historical Blackout; and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, with 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £7.60. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS
(Orders with cash to: PO Box 446,
London SE23 2LS)

BNP Statement of Policy

An up-to-date *resume* of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 23p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 43p post-free.

BNP leaflets

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old nationalist leaflet brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views on race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

If only we were black... Reprint, updated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to the special favours and facilities granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Can you spot a red teacher? Updated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school students and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic slogans, while their policies underneath are aimed at the destruction of Britain.

What's the difference? Leaflet spotlighting the similarities between the policies of the Westminster parties over major issues, and the fact that only the BNP offers a real alternative.

Unite with your friends or perish! Leaflet appealing to loyalist Ulster people to join forces with their supporters on the mainland. Lists BNP policies for Northern Ireland.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.35 for 1,000 and £2.75 for 2,000.

BNP posters

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Up-date of poster first produced in 1986 showing how the state is trying to gag those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain.

Support White South Africa. This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

These posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Each contains the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Prices: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of each poster weighing 10g.

BNP Stickers

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: Outlaw homosexuality!

Stickers are self-adhesive, measuring 3.5in x 2.5in.

Each contains BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: £2 per 100 plus 24p p&p.

BNP badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. Price: £1.25 post-free.

BNP key rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP cloth logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Suitable for sewing onto anorak, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Recordings

Rally '87. Three-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Price: £18.00 plus 64p p&p.

Rally '82: Sound recording of BNP rally in London, October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

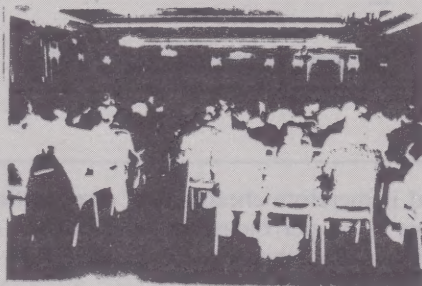
Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

PLEASE NOTE: The cassette recording 'Voices of Nationalism', issued by BNP Recordings, has been withdrawn from distribution. Plans are being made to reproduce one side of the recording, John Tyndall's talk on 'The coming British Revolution' on a new cassette in due course.

BNP video

RALLY '87



Video-recording of the
British National Party rally
in London, October 31st
1987

Hear:-

RONALD RICKCORD
IAN SLOAN
GUS McLEOD
Dr. PETER PEEL
RICHARD EDMONDS
STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT
DAVID BRUCE
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Tyndall Speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on 'Britain's economic crisis' (recorded in 1981).

Tyndall Speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for Nationalism' (the inter-nationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th Century' (analysis of World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Why we must repatriate'.

Side 2: Talk on 'Foundations of the national community' (Discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Tyndall Speaks IV: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The way to full employment'.

Side 2: Talk on 'The racial time-bomb (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 24p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH B.N.P.
(Orders with cash to A9 Johnson
Place, Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP self-adhesive stickers, beer mats, ball pens & other items

BNP stickers with slogans:-

(1) **Hang convicted terrorist murderers;** (2) **Boycott the boycott: buy South African;** (3) **Put Britons first: end positive discrimination for aliens;** (4) **Stop the riots — peace through repatriation;** (5) **Smash the IRA — Keep Ulster British;** (6) **Join us now! Make Britain a riot-free zone;** (7) **Our country — love it or lose it!** (8) **Every vote counts — Vote British National Party.** Stickers are all self-adhesive, with party logo, name and address.

Prices: £3.50 for 250; £6.50 for 500; £12.50 for 1,000.

3-colour round stickers with BNP logo in red, white and blue (self-adhesive):-

Prices: 1.25in diameter £4.25 for 500; 2.5in diameter £6.25 for 500.

Spearhead stickers: 2in-square stickers advertising *Spearhead* magazine: £1.18 per 100 or £5 for roll of 500.

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials. *Samples for £1 or packs: £5/£10/£20 inc. p&p.* BNP branch fund cards. *Sample card for 26p in stamps. 10 cards for £1.50 inc. p&p.*

BNP notepads with party logo printed in red, white and blue on each sheet. 1 notepad: £1 plus 24p p&p; 4 notepads: £4 plus 85p p&p.

BNP ball pens (mixed) all stamped with party name: 25 for £5.

BNP pencils (mixed) all stamped with party name: 30 for £5.

FROM LIVERPOOL BRANCH B.N.P.

(Orders with cash to: PO Box 116,
Liverpool LS9 1SH)

More BNP ball pens

Ball pens bearing the slogan: 'British National Party — for race and nation'. *Sample for 13p post-free.*

* * *

Candour

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription: £5 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Behind the News

Highly informative newsletter, edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. North America to: PO Box 130, Flesserton, Ontario NOC 1E0, Canada. South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a must for your reading table.

The Truth At Last

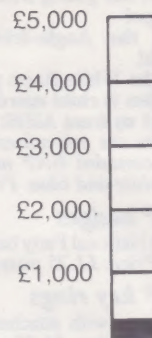
Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. *Sample copy for £1.* Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

NEW BUILDING FUND: £4,738.22 NEEDED!

Since the BNP's New Building Fund was launched two months ago, contributions to that fund have amounted to a modest £261.88. With the fund target set at £5,000, this leaves £4,738.22 still to be raised.

The new fund, we remind readers, is to raise money for equipping the new premises recently acquired by the BNP, including particularly security fittings.

We hope that all supporters will endeavour to do better in January, now that Christmas expenses are over. Please mark all donations 'New Building Fund' and send them to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.



HULL AND DEWSBURY GROUPS BEING FORMED

ACTIVE UNITS of the British National Party are now in the process of being formed in Hull and Dewsbury, as part of a resurgence in the Yorkshire & Humberside Region.

The party did previously have a Hull unit but this went inactive for two or three years.

Now it is being re-established. Anyone in the area wishing to help should notify headquarters.

In Dewsbury there has previously been no BNP unit, but now one has been set up, and the party welcomes helpers in this area also.

New BNP leaflet

LATEST in the range of British National Party leaflets is *The Dead and the Living*, devoted especially to child rape and murder and containing as its main slogan 'Hang Child Murderers!'. This leaflet has been introduced following the immense popularity of an issue of *British Nationalist* newspaper printed last year with the same slogan representing its front-page headline.

The leaflet highlights the recently-heard case of the murder of 13-year-old Stuart Gough. It calls for the death penalty for all the culprits involved in murders of the kind in which Stuart was victim.

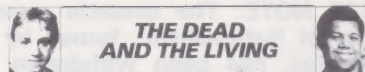
The Dead and the Living is in red, white and blue, with the BNP logo. It is one-sided

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 37p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £4.42 (British Isles) or £6 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.00	+ 52p post
25 copies	£4.50	+ £1.70 post
50 copies	£8.00	+ £2.10 post
100 copies	£14.00	+ £2.80 post
150 copies	£20.00	+ £3.00 post
200 copies	£25.00	+ £3.45 post
300 copies	£35.00	+ £4.00 post
400 copies	£44.00	+ £5.00 post
500 copies	£53.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£103.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.



THE DEAD AND THE LIVING

The picture on the left above is that of Stuart Gough. Stuart was only 13 when, in 1984, he was on a paper round and was attacked and brutally murdered, after first being sexually assaulted.

The picture on the right above is that of Victor Miller. Miller was found guilty, in November 1988, of Stuart's assault and murder. In court he confessed to additional assaults on no less than 29 young boys like Stuart Gough over a period of 10 to 15 years.

Yet Miller, instead of being executed, as would have been proper, has been sent to prison, where he will be kept in comfort and safety and will be well fed for the rest of his time there - which may or may not be the whole of his remaining life. The great expense of this upkeep, running into hundreds of thousands of pounds, will be borne by the British taxpayers (including the parents of his victim).

And Miller is not the only one. In our jails all over Britain there are similar monsters who have committed identical crimes. All are being well kept and cared for, as he will be. The total bill will run into millions.

We believe this should never be. We believe that creatures like Miller should be dispatched from this world without mercy. That is why we say...

HANG CHILD MURDERERS!

In our campaign for the restoration of the death penalty we need your help. To find out more about our policies, please fill in your name and address below and send them to us, together with 37p in stamps to cover costs.

Name _____
Address _____

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

Printed & published by BNP, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS



and is therefore cheaper than other leaflets. Cost is £4 per thousand, with postage the same as for other leaflets, as advertised on page 17.

Thanks, everyone!

The Editor and Mrs. Tyndall and their daughter Marina would like to express their sincerest thanks to all those readers and supporters who were kind enough to send greeting cards to the family at Yuletide. It is hoped that everyone will understand that it is impossible to reply to all these cards personally, or to reciprocate by sending cards out to the same people every year.

We also take this opportunity to wish everyone a happy and prosperous new year.

Nationalist Rally

LOUGHTON (Essex)

Wednesday, January 11th: 8 p.m.

Rendezvous for redirection:-
Entrance to Loughton Underground Station (on Central Line)
7.30 p.m.

Speakers will include:-

JOHN TYNDALL

DAVID BRUCE

Organised by the
British National Party

NEW INFLUX FROM FRONT

A NEW INFLUX of former National Front members and supporters into the British National Party has begun in the North of England.

At the end of November, Stephen Smith, former NF Organiser of Rochdale branch and North West of England region, announced his intention to come over to the BNP and to persuade as many as possible of his NF colleagues to follow him. Mr. Smith, who was also a member of the NF National Directorate, explained his move as follows:-

"The decision I have made to join the British National Party has not been taken lightly and is not aimed against the leadership of the National Front in any personal way; but in the light of their lack of initiative in providing the party with one effective leader I had no option as a nationalist but to leave the National Front and join a movement which can lead the cause of nationalism in Britain in the future. I would personally urge all fellow-nationalists to follow my example and back the BNP: the sole party with one effective leader and an efficient internal party structure operating in Britain today."

We are informed that, so far, the membership of the Rochdale and Manchester branches of the NF have given a positive answer to Mr. Smith's call to come over to the BNP. We have been told that other units in Lancashire are likely to follow suit, although we are not yet in a position to confirm that they have done.

Meanwhile, over the Pennines in Yorkshire there has also been an influx of former Front supporters into the BNP. A group in Dewsbury, which had not formally joined the NF as members but had supported it with a view shortly to applying for membership have now withdrawn their support and are working actively for the BNP.

We take this opportunity of extending a hearty welcome to these newcomers, who will provide, we are sure, some valuable new blood for our northern units.

When more news is available concerning this influx from the Front into the BNP, we will inform readers.

BNP activists hit Peterborough

On Saturday, December 3rd, BNP activists from Leicester, London and East Anglia converged on Peterborough for a membership recruitment drive. The plan of action was simple but effective: concentrate members in one big team, deploy that team in STRENGTH on the streets, then pour thousands of leaflets through letterboxes in good areas where decent Whites live.

Many towns throughout East Anglia have been 'hit' by our mobile activists. The campaign will continue in January with visits to Colchester and Felixstowe. In addition to ongoing activities in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, there are plans to start 'spreading the word' in Lincolnshire in the new year.

Reception in Peterborough was reported

to be very good. The city has a burgeoning Afro-Caribbean and Asian population. The local council is already lavishing facilities on these outsiders, and in the New England (!) area of the city there is a club called the Afro-Caribbean Club, while round the corner is an Asian Cultural Centre. No such privileges, needless to say, are enjoyed by Anglo-Saxons!

WHY CONSERVATIVES CAN'T WIN

(Contd. from page 14)

system was still relatively intact during the period when alien forces subverted our government and took over our country, and it cannot be said that free enterprise slowed them down even one little bit. The people who gained control of our biggest newspapers and our motion-picture industry and our radio and TV networks did so with the aid of free enterprise, rather than in spite of it.

These comments should not be considered a condemnation of free enterprise *per se*, nor a belittling of the importance of economic problems in general; more than one nation has gone to ruin through economic mismanagement. The point is that America's problems today go far deeper than any constitutional or economic reforms can hope to cure, or even substantially ameliorate.

The youth of America are smart enough to recognise these things for themselves, and, consequently, are not to be blamed for having few tears to shed for the demise of either the Constitution or *laissez-faire* capitalism.

FANATICS NEEDED

The left can find plenty of misguided young fanatics willing to set themselves afire or blow up a police station in order to further the cause of 'equality' or 'peace'. But the idea of young men and women assembling bombs in candle-lit cellars to put an end to the progressive income tax or social security deductions is simply ridiculous.

Until conservatives can offer something more inspiring, not many young Americans will rally to their standard.

Conservatism's two principal failings, lack of a spirit of aggressive activism and lack of any clearly defined ideological basis, go

hand in hand. The one cannot be had without the other.

In the words of an outstanding anti-communist leader: "The lack of a great creative idea always signifies a limitation of fighting ability. A firm conviction of the right to use each and every weapon is always bound up with a fanatical belief in the necessity of the victory of a revolutionary new order on this earth.

"A movement which is not fighting for such ultimate goals and ideals will never seize upon the ultimate weapon." — and, needless to say, will never emerge victorious from a struggle with an opponent who is so motivated.

REVOLUTIONARY VERSUS REVOLUTIONARY

Though conservatism cannot win against the left, a new revolutionary force, with the spiritual basis that conservatism lacks, and advancing with even more boldness and determination than the forces of the left, can win!

That new revolutionary force is being built now. Its ranks are being filled with disciplined, idealistic young Americans.

They have examined and found wanting both the drugs-and-sex libertinism of the left and the economic libertinism of the right.

They are fighting for a new order in American life, based not on the fads and whims of the moment but on the fundamental values of race and personality — values which once led Western Man to the mastery of the earth and which can yet regain that mastery for him and lead him on to the conquest of the universe.

They know that the time is long past when conservative rhetoric or conservative votes might have saved the day. They understand that America's salvation must now come from young men and women of revolutionary spirit and outlook.

SUPPORT FUND

Although the production costs of our magazine have been considerably reduced by the acquisition of typesetting equipment, these are still greater than our income from sales and subscriptions. We therefore still rely very much on donations to our regular support fund.

Please send all contributions to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Contact your local party unit!

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the addresses of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

LOUGHTON

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 3BU

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

EAST MIDLANDS

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

LEEDS & BRADFORD

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

WAKEFIELD

PO Box 101, Wakefield WF2 9XY

DONCASTER

PO Box 73, Doncaster DN4 6BS

CLEVELAND

PO Box 67, Middlesbrough TS1 4YY

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Luton, Cambridge, Brierley Hill (West Midlands), Burton-on-Trent, Nottingham, North Nottinghamshire, Bolton & Bury, Rochdale, Warrington, Halifax, Dewsbury, Sheffield, Darlington, Sunderland and Cumbria. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

White Slaves

by
**KENNETH
ANDERSON**

The White Man has forgotten how to scream;
We may not want to wail like the Black Man but
we may want to go berserk, as the Vikings.
Moderation makes men smaller.
West Point is now unisex: democratic ideals
are emasculating;
Intellectuals and women have crippled male
recklessness and courage;
And fathers were too busy paying the bills to
say: "Let the boys alone!"

We are the etiolated men;
Priests and Jews have been telling us we have
no enemies.

We have always been susceptible to liars;
Whole men know that hate is as necessary as
love.

Poor Hemingway tried to bring back the male
by reviving the bullfight,

But even the bullfighter is a diminished imper-
sonation of the Nordic warrior.

Modern religions have substituted the blood of
warriors with wine;

Authentic religion is a preparation for war, not
a substitution for war;

Church rituals have made us unable to defend
ourselves;

Prayerbooks are being replaced by rock-and-
roll liturgies;

Priests are smoking marijuana with our child-
ren;

And the 'Blessed Sacrament' is being phased
out because the yuppies don't want to spill
grape juice on their natural fibre clothing.

Fear of man is destroying Man;

Western culture is peeking through the
curtains at the warrior mentality.

We should know the danger of luxury by now
after the death of so many white civilis-
ations;

Ancient Nordic temples were built for warriors,
not for priests;

Those who risk their lives to rule earn the right
to rule.

We approach Rome of 476;

Hush your mouth — can't you see that the
West is preparing to die!

Tell Father to lower his voice so that we can
hear the television set,

And hide Grandpa before the guests arrive!

The unrestrained male somehow threatens
the West;

Civilisations fall from over-refinement.

Behind the educational facade is a field of
twentieth century rubbish,

Boneless zombies walk through the old
college hall smelling of beer and urine;

The war against the White Race has begun

but the professors tell us to turn our buttocks
toward the open door.

Alas, times of terror are coming:

One youthful street warrior may be worth
thirty-five political science professors.

The unplacing eyes of teenagers quickly
spot the fat bellies;

Young people can be ruthless in excommuni-
cating weaklings.

Grandpa will be brought in from the shed;

The cat will hide under the bed; the dog will be
unchained.

The Neanderthal moon still shines;

Someone saw a colony of bats returning to
Wall Street at dawn;

Vampires move through the shadows
hunched over with bags of American blood;

Once we feared bats but now they nest in our
hair;

The Hollywood vampires laugh at us with
capped teeth,

But they avoid those of us who can see in the
dark;

They sing the blues to the sun because they
always want what they cannot have;

Bat droppings are suffocating us.

Egalitarian chicken soup explodes — it does
not blend;

There are too many weakling liberals and
Third World assistant professors in
America;

Old men used to be wiser; now only the
unindoctrinated seem aware,

And the misnamed 'conservatives' justify this
declining state with a flawed and boring
system of ideas.

Give me the race, and keep your mutilated
laws and your overdeveloped ideas;

To be Nordic has always been enough to build
civilisations.

Apparently the pig-rat bankers have not heard
that the last individual man was scratching
out his grave with soft hands;

Racial leadership is the kind of individuality we
recognise;

We want ten thousand creative leaders rather
than ten thousand foolish democrats.

Perhaps the rednecks will liberate their blonde
daughters from the stinking cities — but
perhaps not;

Let the cities be damned;

Rural life is real life: our people have always
been healthiest in the country.

Art and culture are not merely Jewish
sarcasm;

Great art, like great politics, is the affirmation
of the sacred race.

Flight might still be possible, but we hear the
chains rattling when we escape to the
exurbs;

We may still find food in the city supermarkets
but brick walls replace the windows;

The fat man still laughs at the television but
wild dogs cruise the suburbs;

Foreknowing men can hear the distant chaos,
But destitute white men are envious of pros-
perity almost the same as resentful aliens;

Purifying revolution begins with both the low
and the high.

Pretty Americans see no ugliness;

Fat cats snooze at the rat-holes;

But when you deny the life-drives religions
appear:

We have seen a new way beyond the Christ-
ians, Zionists and internationalists;

The White Man is retreating to the last island;
Racialism is beginning to shine in the eyes of
the white slaves.

We watch and wait through the egalitarian
winter;

We are like northern lights witnessed only by
icebergs, or we are flags waving on lone
poles in the desert;

Racialism is our time-machine; we are travell-
ers from the near future;

Our movement may even become a religion;
Meanwhile, being outcast is at least good for
getting one's work done.

There is a kind of selfish luxury in imposed
isolation,

And who can say that all is not as it should be?

Ascending life will still demand heroes;

Let us wear the burden of racialism the way a
king wears his crown: trust no-one and learn
to be alone;

The next century is ours.

Kenneth Anderson is the editor of Affirmations, a quarterly poetic journal, from which 'White Slaves' is taken. Affirmations can be obtained from PO Box 9, Lake City, Minnesota 55041, U.S.A.

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